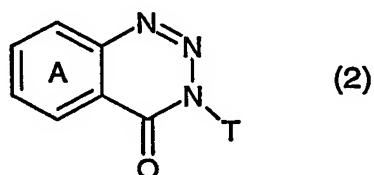


What is claimed is:

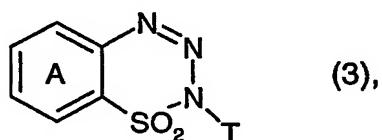
1. A method of colouring porous material, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,
- a) at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)



and/or at least one compound of formula (2)



and/or at least one compound of formula (3)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted or substituted aromatic or heterocyclic residue,

R is the radical of an unsubstituted or substituted, water-soluble aliphatic or aromatic amine, and

T is an unsubstituted or substituted, water-soluble aliphatic or aromatic residue,

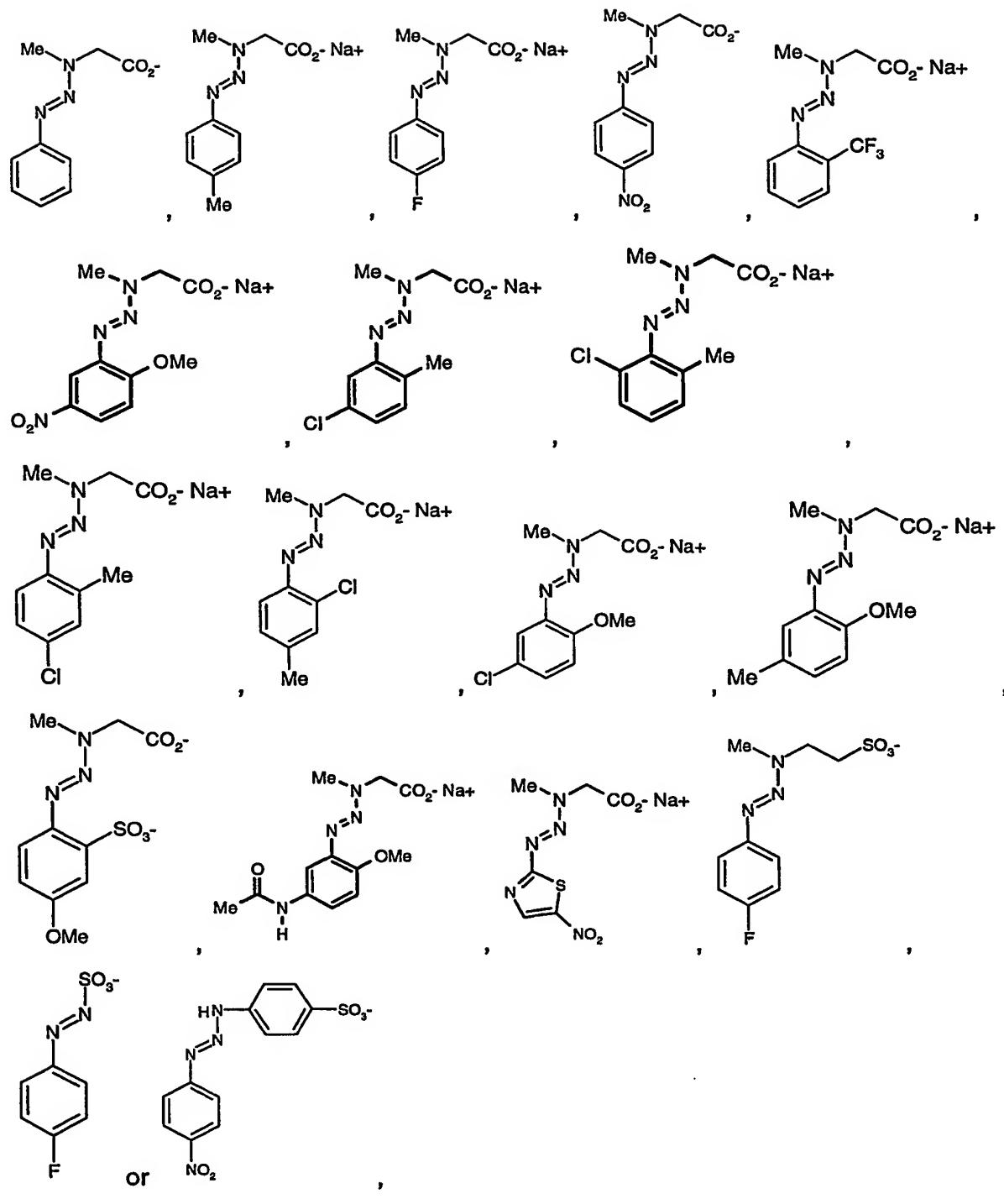
wherein at least one of the groups must contain a radical imparting water solubility, and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component, with the provisos that if the water-soluble coupling component is

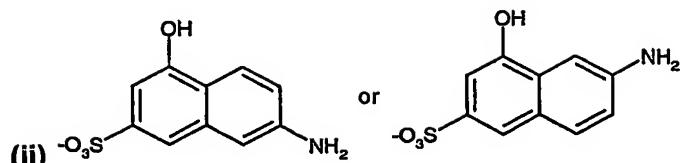


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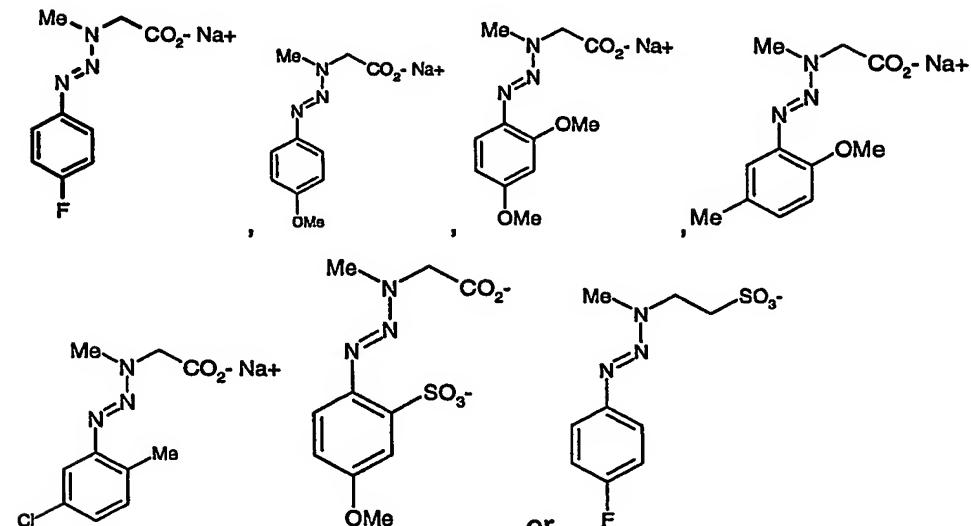
and

- 129 -

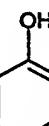
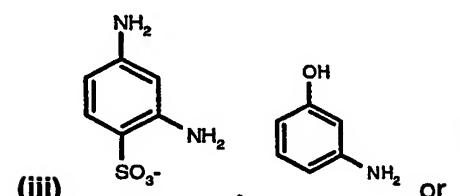


then the capped diazonium compound is

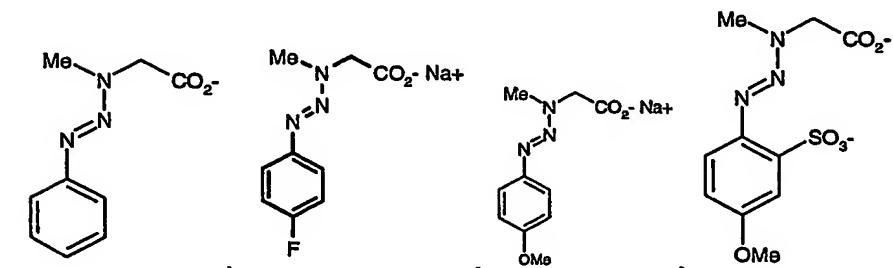
not



and



then the capped diazonium compound is not

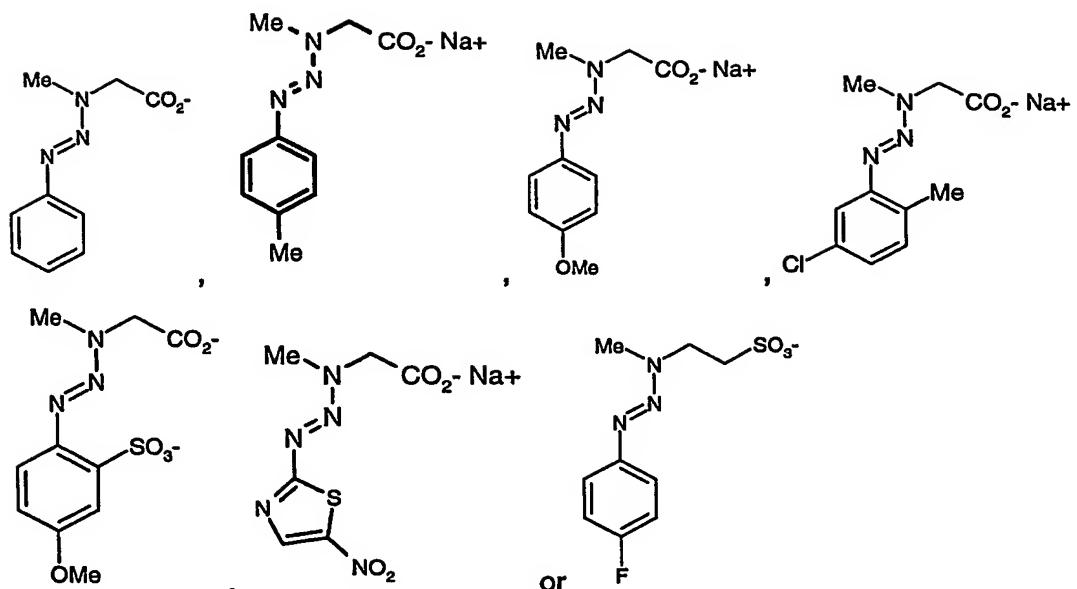


and

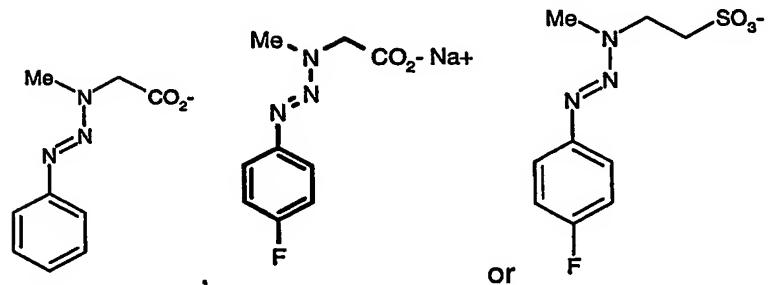


, then the capped diazonium compound is not

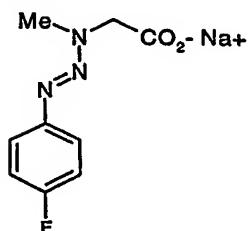
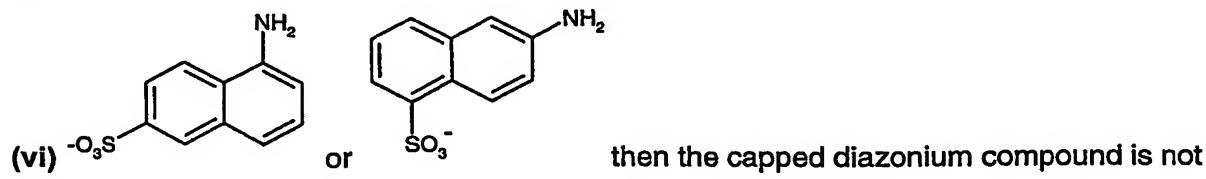
- 130 -



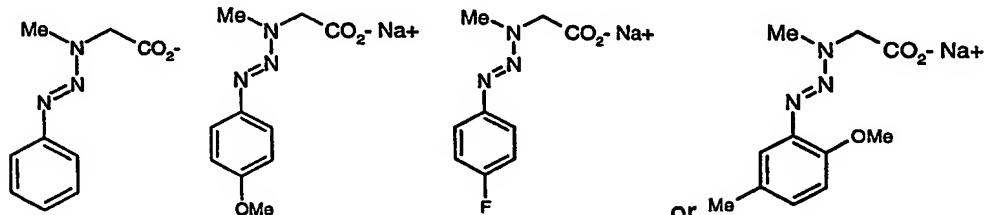
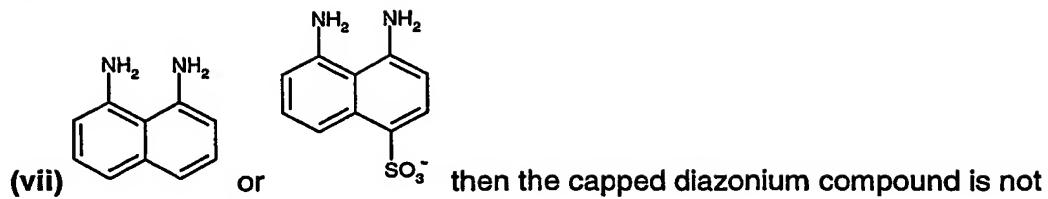
and



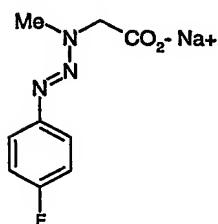
and



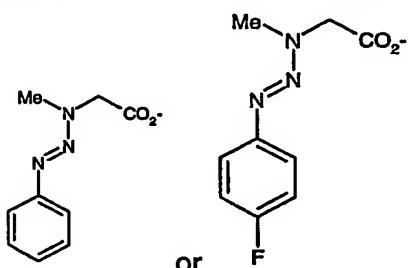
and



and

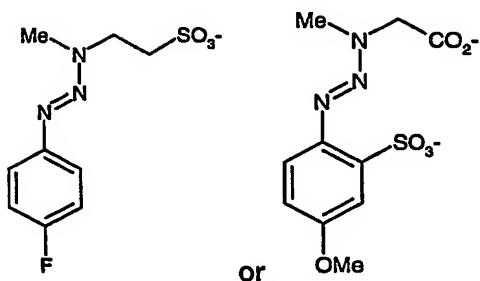


and



and

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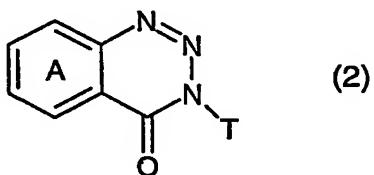


2. A method according to Claim 1, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

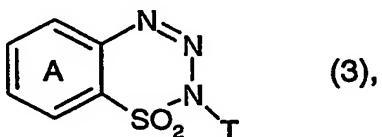
a) at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)



and/or at least one compound of formula (2)



and/or at least one compound of formula (3)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzaryl or

Q is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzetyl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminosulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkyl-carbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

R is a radical of formula -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, and R₁₇ is unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, or

R is a radical of unsubstituted aniline; the radical of unsubstituted aminonaphthalene; the radical of aniline or aminonaphthalene, wherein the phenyl or the naphthyl ring is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO₃H, CN, halogen, SO₂C₁-C₂alkyl, unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, substituted by OH, carboxy, COC₁-C₂alkyl or SO₂-N(C₁-C₄alkyl)-(CH₂)₁₋₄SO₃H and wherein the amino radical is substituted by H, unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, substituted by OH or carboxy,

T is a linear or branched unsubstituted C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₂alkyl), N(C₁-C₂alkyl)₂, CN, halogen and OH, or

T is unsubstituted phenyl; unsubstituted naphthyl; phenyl or naphthyl, which are substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₂alkyl), N(C₁-C₂alkyl)₂, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component
under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component,

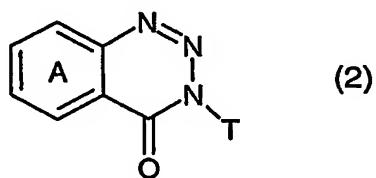
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wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

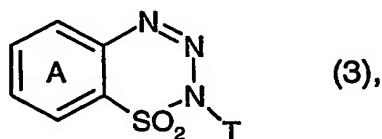
- 3.** A method according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,
- at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)



and/or at least one compound of formula (2)



and/or at least one compound of formula (3)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzencyl or
Q is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzencyl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminosulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkyl-carbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,
R is a radical of formula -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or

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different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, and R₁₇ is unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH,

T is a linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or two identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO₃H, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₂alkyl) and N(C₁-C₂alkyl)₂, or

T is unsubstituted phenyl; unsubstituted naphthyl; phenyl or naphthyl, which are substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₂alkyl), N(C₁-C₂alkyl)₂, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component, wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzaryl or

Q is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzaryl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro,

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trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminosulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkyl-carbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

R is a radical of formula -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, and R₁₇ is unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component, wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein there is used as the coupling component an unsubstituted or substituted acylacetarylamine, phenol, naphthol, pyridine, quinolone, pyrazole, indole, diphenylamine, aniline, aminopyridine, pyrimidone, naphthylamine, aminothiazole, thiophene or hydroxypyridine.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein a coupling component mono- or poly-substituted by amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, phenyl, naphthyl or by aryloxy, but especially by a group imparting water solubility, is used.

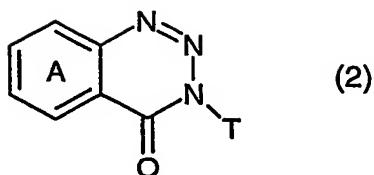
7. A method according to Claim 1, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)

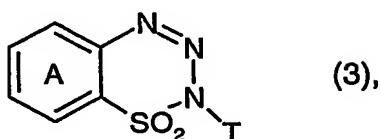


and/or at least one compound of formula (2)

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and/or at least one compound of formula (3)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzeryl or
Q is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzeryl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminosulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkyl-carbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

R is a radical of formula -NR₁₆R₁₇, wherein R₁₆ is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, and R₁₇ is unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH,

T is a linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or two identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO₃H, NH₂, NH(C₁-C₂alkyl) and N(C₁-C₂alkyl)₂, or

T is unsubstituted phenyl; unsubstituted naphthyl; phenyl or naphthyl, which are substituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of OC₁-

C_4 alkyl, COOH, $COOC_1-C_2$ alkyl, SO_3H , NH₂, NH(C_1-C_2 alkyl), $N(C_1-C_2$ alkyl)₂, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component selected from the group consisting of acylacetaryl amides, phenols, naphthols, pyridones, quinolones, pyrazoles, indoles, diphenylamines, anilines, aminopyridines, pyrimidones, naphthylamines, aminothiazoles, thiophenes or hydroxypyridines, which all may carry further substituents, for example amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, especially phenyl or naphthyl, or aryloxy, but especially a group imparting water solubility, e.g. hydroxy, carboxy or sulfo, under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component, wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

8. A method according to claim 1, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium compound of formula (1)



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzetyl or

Q is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzetyl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy, C_1-C_4 alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C_1-C_4 alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di- C_1-C_4 alkylaminosulfonyl, C_1-C_4 alkyl-carbonylamino, C_1-C_4 alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy- C_1-C_4 alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

R is a radical of formula $-NR_{16}R_{17}$, wherein R_{16} is H; unsubstituted linear or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl or linear or branched C_1-C_6 alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or

different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH, and R₁₇ is unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₆alkyl, which is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of OC₁-C₄alkyl, COOH, COOC₁-C₂alkyl, SO₃H, NH₂, CN, halogen and OH,

and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component selected from the group consisting of acylacetaryl amides, phenols, naphthols, pyridones, quinolones, pyrazoles, indoles, diphenylamines, anilines, aminopyridines, pyrimidones, naphthylamines, aminothiazoles, thiophenes or hydroxypyridines, which all may carry further substituents, for example amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, especially phenyl or naphthyl, or aryloxy, but especially a group imparting water solubility, e.g. hydroxy, carboxy or sulfo, under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component, wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

9. A method of colouring porous material according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least two capped diazonium compounds as defined in Claims 1 – 4 and

b) at least one water-soluble coupling component

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

10. A method of colouring porous material according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

a) at least one capped diazonium compound as defined in Claims 1 – 4 and

b) at least two water-soluble coupling components

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

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11. A method of colouring porous material according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises applying to the material being coloured, in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

- a) at least two capped diazonium compounds as defined in Claims 1 – 4 and
- b) at least two water-soluble coupling components

under conditions such that, initially, coupling does not take place, and then causing the capped diazonium compound present on the material to react with the coupling component.

12. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, which comprises bringing the material being coloured into contact with

- a) at least one capped diazonium compound as defined in Claims 1 – 4 and
 - b) at least one water-soluble coupling component,
- in any desired order successively, or simultaneously,

- a) under alkaline conditions in the presence of an oxidising agent and optionally in the presence of a further dye, and
then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, or
- b) under alkaline conditions, and
then subjecting the material being coloured to treatment with acid, optionally in the presence of a further dye,

wherein the same provisos as in Claim 1 apply.

13. A method according to any one of Claim 9 – 12, wherein the coupling component is unsubstituted or substituted acylacetarylamine, phenol, naphthol, pyridine, quinolone, pyrazole, indole, diphenylamine, aniline, aminopyridine, pyrimidone, naphthylamine, aminothiazole, thiophene or hydroxypyridine.

14. A method according to Claim 13, wherein the coupling component is mono- or poly-substituted by amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, phenyl, naphthyl or by aryloxy, but especially by a group imparting water solubility.

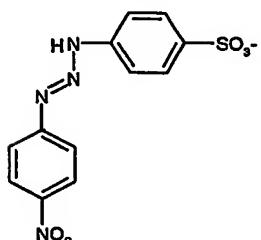
15. A compound of formula



wherein

Q is an unsubstituted phenyl; naphthyl; thiophenyl; 1,3-thiazolyl; 1,2-thiazolyl; 1,3-benzothiazolyl; 2,3-benzothiazolyl; imidazolyl; 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl; 1,3,4-triazolyl; pyrazolyl; benzimidazolyl; benzopyrazolyl; pyridinyl; quinolinyl; pyrimidinyl; isoxazolyl; aminodiphenyl; aminodiphenylether and azobenzaryl or **Q** is a phenyl, naphthyl, thiophenyl, 1,3-thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, 1,3-benzothiazolyl, 2,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, pyrazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzopyrazolyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, pyrimidinyl and isoxazolyl, aminodiphenyl, aminodiphenylether and azobenzaryl which is mono- or poly-substituted by C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkylthio, halogen, e.g. fluorine, bromine or chlorine, nitro, trifluoromethyl, CN, SCN, C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, di-C₁-C₄alkylaminosulfonyl, C₁-C₄alkyl-carbonylamino, C₁-C₄alkoxysulfonyl or by di-(hydroxy-C₁-C₄alkyl)-aminosulfonyl,

R is radical of unsubstituted aniline; the radical of unsubstituted aminonaphthalene; the radical of aniline or aminonaphthalene, wherein the phenyl or the naphthyl ring is substituted by one or more identical or different substituent selected from the group consisting of COOH, SO₃H, CN, halogen, SO₂C₁-C₂alkyl, unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, substituted by OH, carboxy, COC₁-C₂alkyl or SO₂-N(C₁-C₄alkyl)-(CH₂)₁₋₄SO₃H and wherein the amino radical is substituted by H, unsubstituted linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl or linear or branched C₁-C₄alkyl, substituted by OH or carboxy, whereby the compound of formula



is excluded from the scope of protection.

- 16.** A colouring composition for carrying out the method according to any one of claims 1 to 14, comprising
- at least one compound of formula (1), (2) and/or (3) described in claim 1,
 - a medium for adjusting the pH,
 - water,
 - and, optionally,
 - further additives.

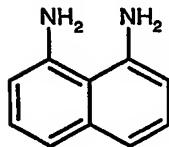
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17. A colouring composition according to claim 16, comprising

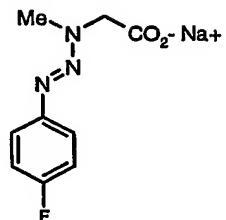
- a) at least one compound of formula (1), (2) and/or (3) described in claim 1,
- b) a medium for adjusting the pH,
- c) water,
- d) at least one coupling component,
and, optionally,
- e) further additives;

with the provisos that

- (i) if the water-soluble coupling component is

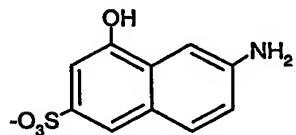


then the capped diazonium compound must not be

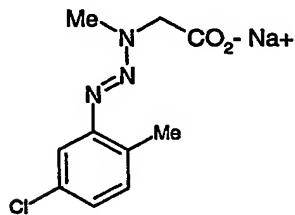


and

- (ii) if the water-soluble coupling component is



then the capped diazonium compound must not be



18. A colouring composition for carrying out the method according to claim 16, comprising

- a) at least one compound of formula (1), (2) and/or (3) indicated hereinbefore,
- b) a medium for adjusting the pH,
- c) water,
- d) at least one water-soluble coupling component selected from the group consisting of acylacetaryl amides, phenols, naphthols, pyridones, quinolones, pyrazoles, indoles, diphenylamines, anilines, aminopyridines, pyrimidones, naphthylamines, aminothiazoles, thiophenes or hydroxypyridines, which all may carry further substituents, for example amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl,

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especially phenyl or naphthyl, or aryloxy, but especially a group imparting water solubility, e.g. hydroxy, carboxy or sulfo
and, optionally,

e) further additives,

wherein the same provisos as in Claim 17 apply.

19. A colouring composition for carrying out the method according to claim 17, comprising

a) at least one compound of formula (1), (2) and/or (3) indicated hereinbefore,

b) a medium for adjusting the pH,

c) water,

d) at least one water-soluble coupling component selected from the group consisting of acylacetaryl amides, phenols, naphthols, pyridones, quinolones, pyrazoles, indoles, diphenylamines, anilines, aminopyridines, pyrimidones, naphthylamines, aminothiazoles, thiophenes or hydroxypyridines, which all may carry further substituents, for example amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, especially phenyl or naphthyl, or aryloxy, but especially a group imparting water solubility, e.g. hydroxy, carboxy or sulfo,

e) a further dye, preferably an oxidation dye, or a cationic, anionic or uncharged direct dye, especially a cationic dye selected from the group of the cationic dyes as described in WO 95/01772 and WO 01/66646,

and, optionally,

f) further additives,

wherein the same provisos as in Claim 17 apply.